

the EPA with other Federal, State, and local programs to restore and protect the Anacostia River and promote community risk reduction. EPA is to coordinate its efforts with other Federal partners, particularly the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition to addressing a major local environmental concern, this model program will provide a framework for urban communities around the Nation to work towards sustainable community redevelopment and to meet national environmental goals.

Under the new program, EPA shall allocate a total of \$750,000 per year over the next 4 fiscal years to implement the provisions of the model program. EPA may authorize no less than \$400,000 per year in the form of grants, which are to be matched on a 75–25 basis with other Federal funds and State, local, and private contributions.

The Anacostia River has been my top environmental priority since coming to Congress in 1991. I realize that restoring a river requires a long-term commitment. I am committed to whatever time and effort it takes to restore the river that runs through our neighborhoods. I am particularly pleased that all of the regional Members of Congress whose districts encompass the Anacostia River, Representatives CONNIE MORELLA, STENY HOYER, and ALBERT WYNN, recognize the importance of this effort and have become original cosponsors of this legislation.

WELCOME DR. STEPHEN CHEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to join others in welcoming Dr. Stephen Chen to Washington, DC. He has recently assumed the position of Taiwan's top representative in Washington, replacing D. Jason Hu.

Representative Chen comes to Washington with impeccable diplomatic credentials. Prior to this appointment, he served as Deputy Secretary-General to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China [ROC]. Dr. Chen is a distinguished career diplomat. He served at the Embassy of the ROC in Manila in 1953, and has held a number of diplomatic posts throughout the world. In the sixties, he was stationed in Brazil and in the early seventies he held various consular posts in the United States.

Representative Chen is married to Madam Rose Te Chen, has two sons and one daughter. I am told he speaks several languages fluently, and I know that he speaks and understands the English language and its nuances and idioms quite well.

Representative Chen will undoubtedly have a challenging job in Washington, but I believe he will strive hard to strengthen the good relations between Washington and Taipei.

I extend to Dr. Chen and his family the very best wishes for a productive and worthwhile experience during their Washington tenure.

RURAL INDIANA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 5, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

RURAL INDIANA COMMUNITIES

The Ninth Congressional District consists of 20 full counties and part of one other. It takes over 6 hours to drive from southwestern Spencer County to eastern Union County. With the exception of the counties in the Louisville metropolitan area, principally Clark and Floyd, it is among the most rural congressional districts in the country.

The Ninth District is made up of plowed fields, rolling hills, celebrated woodlands, and small to moderate-sized communities. Few people traverse the highways and byways of southern Indiana more frequently than I have in recent years. I feel quite at home among the farms, along the back roads, as well in the bustling towns. I get immense pleasure from the beauty of rural southern Indiana, and especially enjoy the variety of court house squares. Yet despite the attractiveness of the area, many worry about the future of our rural communities.

RURAL ECONOMIES

Some of our rural Indiana counties are growing rapidly, often with robust growth associated with recreation, new or expanding industries, tourism, and retirement. Other counties are not growing at all and are having difficulty generating new jobs. They confront the basic problem of keeping their young people at home. The people of southern Indiana are generally less affluent than the rest of the State. We have several of the poorest counties in the State.

Rural America tends to be comparatively poor. It has great natural resources but that does not show up in the personal income of rural Americans. No rural district today in the U.S. House of Representatives is ranked in the top 100 in terms of median family income; most are in the bottom 100.

APPROACH TO ISSUES

The population of southern Indiana tends to be white, older, and moderate to conservative, especially on the social issues. There is always a strong emphasis on values, particularly self-reliance, and a deep skepticism by rural Hoosiers of life in the urban areas. They tend to view urban areas as the center of crime and drug activity, and not a very good place to raise a family. They have very strong ties to family, church, and community, and a strong desire to strive for a better life. The quality of life in rural Indiana compares favorably with many other areas of the country, and rural Hoosiers seem to be aware of it. As one of them said to me, "I really do not know where I would rather live."

People in southern Indiana are fiscally prudent and want their representatives to be in the mainstream on economic and social issues. They are independent and often split their ballots. This unpredictability is one reason why public officials pay particular attention to rural Indiana.

At the same time it is clear that over the years political clout nationwide has shifted to the suburbs. Merely one in five Americans today lives in small towns or the countryside. Only 57 districts out of 435 in the U.S. House of Representatives could be considered rural—13 percent of the House. Most of these

rural districts are in the South or in the Midwest.

Public officials, of course, love to identify themselves with smalltown America. President Eisenhower identified with Abilene, Kansas; Jimmy Carter with Plains, Georgia; Ronald Reagan with Dixon, Illinois; and President Clinton with a place called Hope.

JOBS

There is great economic diversity in southern Indiana. On the one hand there are energetic, growing rural areas, and on the other there are rural communities that are isolated and struggling. Some of them seem locked in time and there is little movement in or out of the communities. Even a modest change like the addition of a new restaurant or shopping area can cause excitement in the community.

The common concern in the rural areas of Indiana, in my experience, is jobs. Many have confronted chronically high rates of unemployment and underemployment and there is constant demand for more high-paying jobs. Rural Hoosiers worry about the disappearance of family farms, layoffs in some manufacturing plants, and the challenges facing schools and cultural institutions like the libraries.

Not nearly as many people in these rural communities live on farms as one might think. Most of the small communities have a light industry or two to supply the jobs, and manufacturing is the largest source of employment in southern Indiana. The counties tend to have a higher percentage of people over age 65, often more than double the national average.

In the future, the viability of rural Indiana may very well depend on the number of people who are fed up with the pace and stress of living in the city. Many of them will move out of the urban areas into the rural areas. Computers may have an impact on rural Indiana, increasing the ability of people to live where they want to, not where they have to. Also, as the number of retired Americans increases, rural Indiana could very well experience a comeback.

I have always found Hoosiers who live in urban areas wanting to support and help the rural communities of our state. There is, of course, a special appeal to communities which are attached closely to the land and which have a social cohesion and solid anchors of home and church. But it is also true that Indiana will prosper much more if the farm and small factory towns can do well. If they do not do well they will drag the rest of the state down.

CONCLUSION

Small towns have always played a very large part in Indiana's view of itself. They are communities where common goals can be reconciled with rugged individualism. They are nurturing places that produce state and national leaders. The problems of the communities seem more manageable than those in the urban areas, and in many ways the communities have a mythical appeal.

Rural communities may be less affluent and face problems of unemployment, but generally I find rural Hoosiers content with their way of life. They have a sense of place and self, of where they come from, who they are, and what they want for their family and community. I am not at all pessimistic about the future of rural southern Indiana. New growth in these communities may well sustain the vitality and the viability of rural Indiana.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY REGULATION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose an agreement that was recently made between the tobacco industry and the FDA. The settlement addresses several issues, including the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco, advertising and promotion, youth access to tobacco products, environmental tobacco smoke, and immunity for the tobacco industry from future law suits.

Mr. Speaker, I am hesitant to enact legislation that will restrict the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco. More importantly, this enactment concerns me because it would give the tobacco industry a bailout from future liability. I cannot support legislation that does not include stringent safeguards aimed at protecting our Nation's youngsters from becoming addicted to nicotine; protecting our children should be our main concern.

I would like to enter into the RECORD a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Chicago, forwarded to me by the Honorable Edward M. Burke from the State of Illinois:

Whereas, The United States Congress will vote on a \$385.5 billion proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

Whereas, The Chicago City Council has been informed of this event by Alderman Edward M. Burke; and

Whereas, Cigarette makers and 40 state attorneys general agreed to a proposed accord aimed at helping to protect young people from the dangers of smoking in June of 1997; and

Whereas, Under the proposed settlement, cigarette companies would pay annual fines of \$80 million for every percentage point that smoking by young people failed to drop below 30 percent over a five-year period, 50 percent over seven years and 60 percent over 10 years; and

Whereas, Annual payments would be capped at \$2 billion under the proposed agreement; and

Whereas, Along with paying penalties for smoking by young people, tobacco companies under the proposal agreed to settle lawsuits by states and smokers and to impose broad restrictions on tobacco advertising; and

Whereas, In return, the plan which requires approval by the United States Congress, would provide the industry protection against certain types of lawsuits and punitive damages; and

Whereas, The members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation must vote on the proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

Whereas, Critics of the proposed accord, including members of Congress and public health experts, have objected to the proposed settlements as a bailout of an outlaw industry that does not go far enough toward reducing addiction to nicotine; now, therefore

Be it Resolved, That we, the Major and members of the Chicago City Council assembled this tenth day of September, 1997, do hereby call upon the Illinois Congressional Delegation to vote against the proposed nationwide tobacco accord; and

Be it Further Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR (ART) H. COX

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to remember Arthur H. Cox, a man who served his community and his country with unparalleled distinction.

Art began his life of public service in the Air Force during World War II. He continued to serve his country with honor during the Korean war and ultimately retired from the Air Force Reserves as a lieutenant colonel.

For Art, however, public service did not only mean serving one's country; it also meant serving one's community. To that end, Art significantly contributed to the enhancement of all of the communities in which he, his wife, Yvonne, and their six children, Craig, Bryan, John, Dennis, Kevin, and Anne lived.

As a young man, Art was elected the Mayor of the City of Pomona, and served as the youngest mayor in the State of California. His service was distinguished by four successful terms.

While in Southern California, Art also worked tirelessly as the leader of numerous local agencies and organizations. He served as director of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, director of the Los Angeles County Watershed Commission, president of the Los Angeles Area D Civil Defense, director of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, president of the Pomona Valley Municipal Water District, and chairman of the Pomona Valley Stadium Commission.

After moving to Auburn in 1974, Art continued to be an effective and dedicated community leader. Over the past 20 years, Art served both as mayor and councilman of the city of Auburn, president of the Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce, vice chairman of the Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee, chairman of the Placer County Office of Education Personnel Commission, and member of the Auburn Faith Community Hospital Board.

Art's contribution to the Auburn business community was also exemplary. He served as executive vice president of Heart Federal Savings and Loan, manager of the Heart of California Corp., and was a real estate, life insurance, and securities broker throughout his business career.

While Art's accomplishments and years of service to his country and community are exceptional, perhaps Art's greatest achievement was fulfilling his role as a husband of 50 years and father to his six children.

Art was always a shining example of community service and family devotion to those blessed to have known him. His integrity, humanity, and stalwart dedication to family, country, and community are rare assets and are worthy of our recognition today.

Last Sunday, surrounded by his loving and devoted family at his home in Auburn, Art Cox passed away. While everyone who knew him is saddened by his death, his spirit and enthusiasm for life will live on with us forever.

Mr. Speaker, as a tribute to Art and his lifetime's worth of accomplishments, I would ask that you join me, our fellow colleagues, and the citizens of Placer County in remembering

Art and extending our heartfelt appreciation for his tireless efforts, unmatched commitment, and impassioned service, toward making his community and country a better place for us all to live.

IN HONOR OF THE 125th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN CLANTON, AL

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 5, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Clanton, AL. For 125 years, the First Baptist Church has offered spiritual guidance to the community of Clanton. The church was organized on November 5, 1872, with Rev. J.A. Mullins and Rev. P.H. Lundy serving as the church's first ministers. From a small beginning of only 10 members, the membership grew to 70 in 1886 and then to 1470 in 1996.

First Baptist Church has made great strides during these 125 years in the spreading of the good news to mankind. The Sunday school has always been a very strong part of the teaching ministry of the church since the first mention of a Sunday school in 1877. Last year, the records show that 959 children and adults were enrolled in Sunday school.

In addition to Sunday school, the Baptist Young People's Union was formed for Sunday night training. Currently, it is known as discipleship training. Whatever the name, the organization has always taught Baptist doctrine, leadership courses, and Bible study. The enrollment was up to 251 in 1996.

Mr. Speaker, let me share with you the ways in which First Baptist Church mission programs have brought the ministry of the church into the community. It was the ladies of the church who began the mission programs by forming Ladies Aid Society, which is now known as the Women's Missionary Union. Recognizing the need for mission study for all ages, Mission Friends, Girl's Auxiliary, and Acteens were also organized. For the men in the congregation, the Brotherhood organization began which sponsors the boys' groups like the Lads, Crusaders, and Challengers.

First Baptist Church also started three missions in the community: the West End Baptist Church in 1948, the Northside Baptist Church in 1954, and Lomax Baptist Church in 1958. All three are now active, growing churches in Clanton.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to its distinguished mission program, the First Baptist Church has always maintained an excellent music program. There are three children's choirs, a youth choir, and an adult sanctuary choir. Programs of special music are performed on many occasions and have included hand bells. In 1995, a church orchestra was formed. Most recently, the outstanding "Living Pictures" was presented in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, First Baptist Church has been very successful in reaching out to the young and old alike. The youth ministry is also a vital program which emphasizes Bible teaching, recreation, retreats, youth camps, youth week, and person soul winning. For the older members of the congregation, the fellowship of the